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New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Address letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

The Republican State Convention.

The Republican Electors of the State of New-York, and all others willing to unite with them in support of the Government and a vigorous prosecution of the war, are requested to choose two delegates from each Assembly District to meet in State Convention in the City of Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of September, 1861, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of presenting candidates to be supported for the offices of Judges of the Court of Appeal, Secretary of State, Controller, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, two Canal Commissioners, and Inspector of State Prisons. By order of the Committee. SIMEON DRAPEER, Chairman.

JAMES TERWILLIGER, Secretary.

The Tribune's War Hops.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF BELL RUN.

Now Ready, EXTRA TRIBUNE, containing the various Maps published in THE TRIBUNE since the commencement of the War. It also contains a list of the killed and wounded in the late battle, so far as ascertained. Price five cents. Three dollars per 100. Terms cash. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

The Sunday Tribune.

We observe that certain journals announce that the Sunday edition of THE TRIBUNE is to be discontinued. This is a mistake. No such purpose is entertained by us. The paper will continue to appear on that day as usual.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, On the 15th day of April, the President of the United States, in view of an insurrection against the laws, Constitution, and the Government of the United States, which had broken out within the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose," approved Feb. 28, 1795, did call forth the militia to suppress said insurrection and cause the laws of the Union to be duly executed, and the insurgents have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President; and whereas, such insurrection has since broken out and yet exists within the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas; and whereas, the insurgents in all the said States claim to act under authority thereof, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the person exercising the functions of government in each State or States, or in the part or parts thereof in which combinations exist, nor has such insurrection been suppressed by said States.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in pursuance of an act of Congress, July 13, 1861, do hereby declare that the inhabitants of the said States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida (except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, and of such other parts of that State, and the other States heretofore named, as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or may be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces engaged in the dispersion of said insurgents), are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease or has been suppressed; that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, without the special license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or water, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from said States with said exceptions, will be forfeited to the United States, and that from and after fifteen days from the issuing of this proclamation, all ships and vessels belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of any of said States with said exceptions, found at sea or in any port of the United States, will be forfeited to the United States, and I hereby enjoin upon all District-Attorneys, Marshals, and officers of the Revenue and of the Military and Naval forces of the United States, to be vigilant in the execution of said act, and

in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or declared by it, leaving any party who may think himself aggrieved thereby to his application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the remission of any penalty or forfeiture, which the said Secretary is authorized by law to grant, if, in his judgment, the special circumstances of any case shall require such remission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done in the city of Washington this 16th day of August, in the year our Lord 1861, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The mails for Europe, via Southampton and Havre, by the United States steamer Fulton, will close this morning at 10½ o'clock.

The statement of Messrs. Wilson G. Hunt, George Opldyke, John Gray and Charles Buckingham, Inspectors of the Clothing furnished by the Messrs. Brooks Brothers, under their contract with the State Military Board, in response to the Select Committee of the Board, will be found on another page.

We hardly need call attention to Mr. HENRY C. CAREY'S masterly discussion of the Rebellion and the rightfulness and necessity of the War for the Union, which occupies a part of our paper this morning. Mr. Carey sets forth with perfect energy the duty of the National Government not only to defend itself, but to protect loyal citizens in the revolted States; as well as the duty of the People to put down the Rebellion at whatever cost. But read the letter.

The decided action of Gen. McClellan in reference to the recent mutiny in the 79th Regiment of New-York commends itself to the judgment of all. It requires no argument to prove that such outbreaks should be suppressed with the firmest hand. More dangerous than a puerile enemy, more insidious than a concealed foe, those who refuse obedience to the authority they have sworn to respect, and endeavor to demoralize the army in whose ranks they serve, should be treated with a severity that shall strike terror into the hearts of the wavering, and give new confidence to the loyal. By his course in the case alluded to, Gen. McClellan has done this, and he will receive the thanks alike of soldiers and civilians.

The name of Beauregard, the Rebel General-in-Chief, having penetrated to Mexico, the *Diario de Mexico* furnishes some biographical information concerning him. This authority states that the grandfather of Beauregard was a Mexican bandit, called Boregallo, who acquired great wealth by his depredations in the mountains of Sierra Madre. At his death, the gang broke up, and his son, Boregallo, Jr., emigrated to New-Orleans, where he bought two large estates; the first he called Tonton, and the second Beauregard; hence his name of Tonton Beauregard. Subsequently, he was fortunate enough to marry a lady of high parentage, and at once acquired great influence among the foreign population of Louisiana. As with his property, so with his offspring, the first child was named Tonton, the second Beauregard, and so on with all the children alternatively. In the year 1831 or 1832, he obtained for his fourth son an admission into the Military Academy at West Point, under the appellation of G. T. Beauregard. This fourth son is the man now General-in-Chief of the Rebels.

A presentation by the Grand Jury is, in ordinary times, a serious matter, and frequently a warning of sufficient force to correct the evil aimed at without the further process of indictment. It may be, therefore, that the action of our Grand Jury yesterday in relation to certain newspapers in this city will be sufficient, and that they will correct that obnoxious behavior which has now been twice the mark of public reprehension, once by the mob, and once by the authorized protector of public decency. It is to be hoped that such may be the effect, and with most of them it probably will, as the obloquy resting upon their names, and the condemnation with which the public will visit them, will aid in bringing them to a proper sense of the mischievous course of conduct they have persisted in pursuing. Where there is any respectability, or social position, or pecuniary value at stake, the motive will be all the stronger to attempt to escape the stigma of public dishonor and of inevitable loss. We happen to know that a few days ago the Board of Directors of one of the wealthiest and most conservative of the moneyed corporations of this city passed a vote by which they unanimously refused to permit *The Journal of Commerce* to come into their offices longer, although they had an unexpired subscription to that paper of half a year. Their example will be followed probably by many others, for such things go by sympathy, and its action will be hastened by the course of the Grand Jury.

We print this morning a letter from THE TRIBUNE'S special correspondent in Richmond. There is great interest in this comprehensive letter. It embodies many hints as to the actual forces of the Rebels now on the "sacred soil" and of their probable disposition, and suggests as the real weakness of their arms the necessity which must now grow more and more imperative of dividing and subdividing the army. Should it be possible to confine the entire Southern force within the territorial limits of Virginia—a solid advance certainly could not be made, and it is doubtful whether an effectual resistance could be offered at any point. Our correspondent states that in recently making up a list of all the troops in Virginia, Roger A. Pryor could not get the figure above 80,000. He is able to confirm, from personal observation, the testimony that a large proportion of these are badly equipped and suffering under many physical ills. While Manassas will continue to be the focus of operations, it is a position only tenable on account of military advantages. The success at Bull Run, however, has covered a multitude of discouragements, and the army is full of rude fight. Richmond swarms with rebel politicians. The number of soldiers there does not exceed 4,000, and the city is almost entirely defenseless. It seems probable, however, that our correspondent underestimates the Rebel force in Virginia; nor can he, traveling rapidly, be aware of the real Union feeling existing in the State. His letter is, nevertheless, important and interesting.

We are authorized by the War Department to say that Mr. J. D. Williamson has no authority to raise a regiment, or to make contracts on account of the Government.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The President has issued a proclamation to the effect that the Rebellious States of the South, having refused to obey his command to return to their allegiance, are in insurrection against the National Government, and that all commercial relations between them and the loyal States must hereafter be suspended. All goods, and the vehicles or ships conveying them, which are taken in the act of passing between the two sections, are to be forfeited; and all vessels owned in whole or in part by persons in rebellion found in our waters after fifteen days from the date of this proclamation are to be also forfeited.

From Missouri we learn that Ben McCulloch is really dead, having, as already reported, been killed in the recent battle. The total loss on our side in that fight is ascertained to be not more than 400 in killed and wounded. Gen. Sigel expected to reach Rolla on Friday. He had not been molested on the way.

There were yesterday rumors at Washington of a fight at Aquia Creek. It appeared, however, upon investigation that the foundations for the reports were slight. The Rebels had fired with rifled cannon on the Pawnee, which vessel returned the fire. The distance, however, was too great, and no damage was done on either side.

On Thursday the Resolute was sent from Washington to make a reconnaissance of Mathias Point. Near Persimmon Point, on the Virginia shore, a boat was seen, filled with barrels; from the Resolute a boat with six men was sent to capture it, and when close upon it a volley of musketry was fired from some bushes on the shore, instantly killing three of the crew, and wounding another. The attacking party, numbering about thirty, was dislodged with loss by the guns of the Resolute. It is suggested that the bushes along the river be burned, as they afford too convenient a cover for ambuscading parties.

Kentucky and Tennessee have been formed into the Department of the Cumberland, and placed under the command of Gen. Robert Anderson.

One hundred and forty members of the 79th New-York Regiment did not answer to their names at roll-call yesterday morning, and half a dozen were arrested in the attempt to escape in disguise. The case of the mutineers of the 13th New-York and 2d Maine regiments has been definitely settled by Gen. McDowell, with the authority of Gen. Scott and McClellan. They are to be sent at once to the Tortugas.

Gen. McClellan has issued an order revoking the passes now out allowing persons to pass over the Potomac within the lines of the army. Permission to visit the camps is hereafter to be more sparingly given.

TO EARNEST FRIENDS OF PEACE.

All war, civil or other, ends at last in peace; and such must be the end of that which now distracts and desolates our country. We shall have peace at last; but what sort of a peace? Shall it be a peace that tends to discourage or to incite future conspiracies and civil wars? Men who love peace, sigh for peace, pray for peace, can the end you seek be obtained otherwise than by a unanimous and enthusiastic rally of the People of the loyal States around the Government of the Union? No matter what are your party politics, no matter what the terms on which you think peace should be made, can you hope for any tolerable peace if the Free States, seem divided, paralyzed by faction, and half inclined to succumb to the Rebellion? Could even the despot of the Southern Confederacy venture to make peace with us, if his people were led to believe that a distracted North presented an easy, inviting prey to his swarming battalions?

There was a time when the master-spirits of the great conspiracy professed to desire, and even to solicit, a peaceful consent to their withdrawal from the Union. That time is no more. To-day, they stand no longer on the defensive, but are making desperate exertions to wrest Missouri and Maryland from the Union. There is no pretense that either of these States desires to belong to their Confederacy. Neither of them has done anything that looks like Secession. On the contrary, the Convention of Missouri, elected but recently by her people, stands firmly and strongly by the Union of our fathers. Her late Governor, Jackson, is a rebel in arms against her authority as well as that of the Nation. So in Maryland: the Union majority at the late Congressional election was a very large one. A few of the lower counties, where the most of the slaves are held, evince Secession tendencies; but Baltimore was and is for the Union; and are the central and most easterly counties; while the strong and populous west was and is unanimous for the old flag. Davis and Beauregard are struggling to-day to wrest these two States from the Republic and thus make the great cities of Baltimore and St. Louis outposts of their empire. Of course, if Maryland falls, the District of Columbia goes with it, and the Federal Government, hunted from the banks of the Potomac, must take refuge in some free Northern city.

We state these facts by way of reproach to no one. We ask for their attention of patriots of whatever name or section. It seems absolutely necessary that the Free States should put forth greater exertions than hitherto, if we are ever to have peace on any other terms than those which involve the absolute subjugation of the North. The States which have sent many regiments to the seat of war must send more, and those which have sent few must send many. The time for partisan differences and petty calculations has vanished. Regrets and recriminations for the past must be suppressed or postponed to a future season. The Nation must rally around its Government, or the black waves of disaster and despair threaten to submerge it. If there be those who think the Government ought to make peace with the Rebels, they surely must not see that no peace at which even they would not revolt is attainable at present, nor will be until we have One Hundred Thousand more men on the Potomac, and at least half so many in Missouri. Lovers of peace: we implore you to look the facts in the face, and resolve to rally

around the Government and so save the Republic!

THE SIMPLE TRUTH.

The plans of the Democrats—or of those who assume the liver of that name to serve Jeff. Davis in—of the Wood and Cager school are gradually developing themselves. The blundering and truthful members of this small and respectable party blurt out the truth in a way which must shock the propriety of the older and more wary leaders, such as *The Albany Atlas* and *Argus*. For instance, *The New-York Freeman's Journal* and *Catholic Register* comes out in this week's paper in this very cloven-footed manner:

"We say it through the utmost earnestness and deliberation, and would say it though for the moment the truth were to be burned at the stake on the morrow, that there is no necessary or permanent and national line that the Southern States, or any of their leading men ever asked of the North, that we would not rather agree to, even now, than that the Union should be dissolved, according to the programme of the Abolitionist. If we accepted every demand ever put forward by a seceding State, on Southern soil, on the floor of Congress, if we accepted the Constitution by incorporating into it every substantial alteration adopted by their bogus Confederation at Montgomery—we would be the loss a great, a glorious, and a free people—the free of the course of great standing armies, of oppressive taxation, and of arbitrary government—all of which, and more than all of which, are now not simply threatening, but already overwhelming us, and pushing American liberty into a grave of dishonor."

This is unmistakable language enough, and we do not, for one instant, doubt its entire honesty. It is true not only of *The Freeman's Journal*, but of *The Journal of Commerce* and *The Atlas* and *Argus*, and is true also of Ben. Wood, of Dean Richmond, and of Peter Cager; there is nothing they are not willing to do to restore the country to the old condition of things when Southern slaveholders and Northern demagogues combined together to share power and spoils between them. There is no reason for doubting this statement, but, on the contrary, we know from the nature of things that it must be true. So dear and so precious, and indeed so important to the system that gave them the power, has that power been, which they have enjoyed uninterruptedly for so many years, that the Southern wing of the party possessing it has risen in insurrection against the Government to recover it. They had found so much forbearance in the North, and particularly in the party with which they had always been in alliance, that they presumed they had only to go the step further that was needed to gain their point to be sure of gaining it; but as it is the ounce that breaks the camel's back, so the act that they expected would bring the North to their narrownesses had exactly the opposite effect, and brought them to their backbones—excepting always such persons and journals as we have just named, belonging to the invertebrate order. These remembering the rich harvests they used to have from their masters' tables, they are anxious to have those masters back again. They can conceive of no degradation in a renewal of service which always brought them reward, and they have no higher conception of the purposes of a Government than its uses for purposes of plunder.

All other falsehoods having failed to serve their turn, these Northern friends of Southern treason have fallen back upon the assertion that it is the purpose of those who are disposed to carry on the war to separate from the South. It is difficult to believe that anybody can be persuaded to swallow this statement. It is very certain the South wants to separate, and if the North is of the same mind, why, in heaven's name, isn't it done? No; it is because these people know there is to be no separation; because they know that the North will not submit to the probability of anarchy forever after whenever a party, dissatisfied with the result of an election, has only to act by this precedent and resort to rebellion; it is because they know that law is to be made supreme, the Union preserved, rebellion suppressed, and traitors punished, that they are making one last desperate effort to play upon the fear of disunion in the people, to restore, at any cost, their Southern friends to power. They are too late. The lie is as transparent as the design, and the people are sick of traitors both North and South.

THE COTTON MONARCHY.

We have noted heretofore a statement in one of Dr. Russell's letters that the aristocracy of the South were in favor of a monarchical form of government, and even sighing for one of the royal race of England to rule over them. In confirmation of this, we have more than once quoted the expressed determination of the conspirators to restrict the right of suffrage to owners of slaves, or certainly so as to cut off all persons born outside the lines of their Confederacy. This testimony, however, is not so direct as that which we quote herewith from the very highest authority. On the 24th inst., the brigade of Georgia troops commanded by Gen. Phillips was disbanded at Atlanta, in consequence of some misunderstanding between the Richmond Rebels and Gov. Brown. The Governor, who is more famous for bluntness speaking his mind than for his discretion, made an address on the occasion, in which he pitched into Davis & Co. in rough-and-ready style, as for instance:

"It is regretted to see so many indications of a disposition on the part of many persons under the new Government, to ignore the great doctrine of State Rights, and to treat the States which are the authors of its existence, and which have infused breath into its nostrils, as its mere provinces or dependencies. During the war he was willing to yield everything which could be yielded without a violation of an important principle, but he feared at the end of the contest that the great truth of State sovereignty, which was fought at the Revolution of 1776, had been forgotten."

We have now seen then two classes of statements, each sustained by many followers. The one class declares of a strong national Government, probably preferring, if they did not fear to risk on account of their sentiments, a UNITED MONARCHY similar to that of GREAT BRITAIN or other form of Government which will accomplish the same object under a different name; the other class declaring and advocating the democratic form established by the patriots of 1776, retaining to the States their sovereignty, and delegating to the general Government only such powers as are necessary to transact their foreign affairs as a confederated nation, and such internal affairs as cannot be conducted by a single State confederated with sister States.

about even yet accede from Secession, and institute Government on her own account. At any rate, Gov. Brown's language shows that there is a plentiful want of harmony among the leaders of the rebellion, and that it is not impossible that the chief engineer of treason may be very suddenly "hoist with his own petard."

The Spirit with which the leaders of the Soft Democracy propose to carry on the impending political contest in this State is thoroughly exhibited in their chief German organ, the *Staats Zeitung*. "It is true," exclaims that journal, "that for the restoration of the Union, the annihilation of the Republicans is just as indispensable as the conquering of Secession."

Can any possible degree of public danger inspire these incurable political fanatics with the feeling that Country is superior to Party? Or do they really desire to see Davis and Beauregard in possession of Washington, Baltimore and St. Louis, and threatening Philadelphia and Chicago, that they persist in distracting the public mind with this futile and obsolete cry of "annihilation of the Republicans?"

If at such a moment as this, when the very existence of the Republic, its integrity and its future, demand the most zealous, united action of all loyal citizens of whatever name, a little band of Democratic office-seekers and doctrinaires can deceive and lead astray any considerable portion of the people, then may God help us!

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

SEARCHING THE POTOMAC.

AMBUSH ATTACK ON A BOAT'S CREW.

THREE SAILORS KILLED.

SHELLING THE RUNNING REBELS.

GEN. ANDERSON'S DEPARTMENT.

THE PAY OF VOLUNTEERS.

Names of the Insubordinate Soldiers.

140 OF THE NEW-YORK 79th MISSING.

TROUBLE IN THE NEW-YORK 16th.

Special Dispatch to THE N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

ENGAGEMENT WITH REBELS AT MATHIAS POINT.

Yesterday, at 11 o'clock, Commander Craven ordered the Resolute and Reliance to make a reconnaissance of Mathias Point. The Resolute returned at 3. Lieutenant Budd, her commander, making the following report:

"U. S. STEAMER RESOLUTE, Aug. 16, 1861.

"Sir: In obedience to your orders, I proceeded down the river to make examination of Mathias Point and the immediate vicinity. Nothing indicating hostile movements could be discovered at or about the Point.

"Feeling that a schooner was ashore at Lower Cedar Point, I thought it advisable to go down to her and get her off, if possible. A boat was seen on the Virginia shore, a short distance this side of Persimmon Point, and I dispatched an officer and five men in a boat for the purpose of capturing her.

"They had just reached her, and were in the act of making fast when a volley of musketry was fired from the adjoining bushes not more than five or six yards distant, instantly killing three of the boat's crew, and wounding another. I immediately opened fire, throwing shell into the cover that sheltered the enemy.

"After four or five rounds, they were driven out, running in parties of three or four in different directions, some of them into some dwelling-houses on the right. The survivors of the boat's crew succeeded in getting her off from the shore. While I was firing, the Reliance, coming up at this moment, commenced throwing shell at the flying enemy, and also sent a boat to assist in getting my boat off.

"Nothing was left behind. My boat is completely riddled, particularly in the after part. The attacking party numbered about thirty. The following persons were killed and wounded: Killed—Geo. Fuller, master's mate; George Symon, and Thomas Fuller, seamen. Wounded—Ernest Walton, seaman. The men that escaped state that the boat on the shore had two tanks in her. I was unable to secure her."

GEN. ANDERSON'S DEPARTMENT.

PAYMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

A general order has been issued directing that at the end of this month, and every two months thereafter, all volunteers shall be mustered for pay. One copy of the pay-roll is to be sent to the Adjutant-General's office, two to the Paymasters of the district or post where the regiment is stationed, and the remainder at headquarters.

THE POSITION OF A VOLUNTEER SOLDIER.

The point of the very important army order published exclusively in THE TRIBUNE to-day, is that every man who enlists in a volunteer regiment becomes that instant a soldier of the United States, as such receives pay and rations, is transported to a camp or rendezvous, and in case the regiment in which he has enrolled himself be not up to time, is liable to be transported to another.

THE INSUBORDINATES OF THE NEW-YORK THIRTEENTH.

The following are the names of the 32 members of the 13th Regiment, N. Y. V., who refused to do duty on the 15th August, and were drummed and marched off. They are to be detailed for duty in the Gulf of Mexico.

Company D—John Marks, sergeant, Rochester, N. Y.; —McMahon, corporal, Rochester, N. Y.; —Company E—Richard Andrews, private, Charlotte, N. Y.; —Whiter D. Cook, private, Rochester, N. Y.; —John Cowell, private, Rochester, N. Y.; —James Harvey, private, Charlotte, N. Y.; —Henry Tracy, private, Charlotte, N. Y.

Company G—Robert Donahue, private, Scottsville, N. Y.; —Robert Griffin, private, Victor, N. Y.; —Warren L. Peck, private, Rochester, N. Y.; —Seamus Ralph, private, Fairport, N. Y.; —Fred Raymond, private, Union, N. Y.; —William Williams, private, Rochester, N. Y.; —James F. Van Etten, corporal, Randolph Landing, N. Y.

Company H—Robert Cogrove, private, West Walworth, N. Y.; —William Cogrove, private, West Walworth, N. Y.; —Lyman May, private, Whitehaven, Pa.; —Columbia Page, private, Painesville, N. Y.; —Daniel Moore, sergeant, Rochester, N. Y.; —John Vard, private, Rochester, N. Y.; —Louis Vahne, private, Gates, N. Y.; —Henry Hanson, private, Rochester, N. Y.; —John Smith, private, Rochester, N. Y.; —Jacob Schlar, private, Rochester, N. Y.; —Joseph Zeigler, private, Rochester, N. Y.; —William McCrea, private, Rochester, N. Y.; —Eliam Fills, private, Hillsdale, Mich.; —Franklin Dwyer, private, Rochester, N. Y.

Company I—John M. Mackey, private, Rochester, N. Y.; —Henry Kump, private, Rochester, N. Y.

Company K—Charles Morgan, private, Brookport, N. Y.

The "three-months" difficulty is at the bottom of this insubordination, as of all the others. Secessionists within this city, and Democratic newspapers published in New-York, are constantly and wickedly fomenting trouble between the New-York volunteers and the Government. They assure the men that they are not bound to serve for two years, and are now entitled to a discharge. Is it wonderful that the boys are insubordinate?

THE SECOND MAINE INSUBORDINATE.

The following are the names of the 65 members of the 2d Maine who refused duty, and will be detailed for duty at the Tortugas:

Company C—C. W. Merrill, Corporal.

Company E—Henry M. Cushman, corporal; Reed S. Clark, corporal; Edward C. Betts, private; F. Bevine, private; Cyrus F. Barrett, private; Harrison L. Barrett, private; Alexander Chase, private; Stephen W. Dawson, private; John P. Drummond, private; Albert G. Furubach, private; Philip Hulseback, private; Sabin Jordan, private; Alonzo B. Luce, private; Russell H. Poor, private; Moses Wyma, private; G. Worcester, private; Joseph Willett, private; John Roove, private; George W. Cardale, private.

Company F—A. J. Banks, John Billings, John Benoit, G. B. Carter, George Edgerly, Michael Gallagher, H. H. Hard, James M. Keady, William Sawyer, H. C. Van Buskirk, B. E. York, and J. A. Turner.

Company G—A. Hannon.

Company H—B. Wetter, G. C. Mills.

Company I—John M. Cogrove, private, West Walworth, N. Y.; —Thomas H. Cogrove, private, West Walworth, N. Y.; —Thomas Bulger, John Burkett, Wm. McClellan, John O'Brien, C. F. Dougherty, E. J. Killebar, Thomas Kelley, Peter Haggerty, Wm. Twomey, L. Crawford, Larkey Sharkey, John Fitzpatrick, John Sampson, Michael Connelley, James Cronan, F. J. Farrell, Martin Mulvaney, John Higgins, Henry Granville, Patrick Barry, and Richard Powers.

Company K—Farker Carson, Wm. Telling, and Jos. Woodward.

MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH MISSING.

One hundred and forty members of the 79th, whose absence was unaccounted for, did not answer to their names at roll-call this morning. Half a dozen were arrested in the act of attempting to desert in disguise.

DISAFFECTION IN THE SIXTEENTH.

Some members of the New-York 16th refused to do duty yesterday, but Col. Davies promptly brought them to their senses by threatening to shoot them.

THE NEW ORDER RESPECTING PASSES.

General McClellan's new order about passes will greatly diminish the tide of curious travel across the Potomac. It is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC, &c.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.—All passes, safe conducts, and permits heretofore given to enter or go beyond the lines of the United States Army on the Virginia side of the Potomac, are to be deemed revoked, and all such passes, safe conducts, only from the War Department, or the Headquarters of the United States Army, or of this Division, or from the Provost-Marshal at Washington.

Similar passes will be required to cross the river by bridge or boat at Virginia.

A strict military surveillance will be exercised within the lines of the army on the northern side of the Potomac, and upon all the avenues of every kind by land and water leading to and from the City of Washington, as well as over persons holding passes, as all such passes will now be required at or within the lines of the army north of the Potomac, but delays or suspected persons will be liable to arrest and detention until discharged by competent authority, and contraband articles will be seized.

Officers and soldiers of the army will obtain passes as heretofore ordered.

All complaints of improper seizures or searches made or purporting to be made under military authority will be received by the proper brigades commanders or Provost-Marshal, who will at once investigate the same, and in each instance make report to headquarters.

By command of Maj.-Gen. McClellan.

S. V. WILKINS, Adj. Genl.

THE CAMP OF THE THIRD INFANTRY.

Franklin Square, the old camp of the New-York 12th, is to be occupied by the 3d Infantry, who form a part of the Provost Guard.

RECONNOISSANCE OF ACQUA CREEK.

Our vessels of war are off Aquia Creek. The enemy have cleared away a considerable part of woods for the purpose of erecting fortifications. They have recently exhibited extensive new works. The commander of the Yankee reports that there are no batteries north of Aquia Creek, except a few field-pieces belonging to regiments encamped on the river bank.

A REBEL STEAMER.

The George Page has gone into commission in the rebel navy, and hoisted the Confederate flag. Her sides are encased in iron. She is so weak that nothing can make her formidable, even if she could get into the river.

THE MAIL-LOCK CONTRACTS.

It is probable that no contracts will be made for mail-locks upon any of the samples exhibited here. None combine advantages enough over the